What is claimed is:

   1. A compression method of stock price data, wherein:

   while two sorts of classifications are previously set based upon a volume of stock dealings and a relationship among values of a starting price, a high price, a low price, and a closed price, which may occur in security trading in a stock market, the first classification is previously subdivided into "n" sorts (symbol "n" < 16) of patterns in accordance with a high/low/same value relationship among the starting price, the high price, the low price, and the closed price, and the second classification is previously subdivided into "m" sorts (symbol "m" < 16) of patterns in accordance with the low price, a difference between the high price and the low price, the stock dealing volume, and a digit notation; the compression method comprising the steps of:

   entering one piece of stock price data which contains at least numeral value data (S, H, L, E, T,) related to the starting price, the high price, the low price, the closed price, and the stock dealing volume;

   identifying as to which pattern of the first classification said entered stock price data belongs to thereby producing first classification information indicative of said identified pattern;

   identifying as to which pattern of the second classification said entered stock price data belongs to thereby producing second classification information indicative of said identified pattern;

   combining said produced first classification information with said produced second classification information thereby producing one piece of classification identification data "C";

   extracting numeral data "L" of the low price from said stock

price data;

producing numeral data D_1 of a difference between the starting price and the low price (D_1 = S - L), numeral data D_2 of a difference between the high price and the low price (D_2 = H - L), and numeral data D_3 of a difference between the closed price and the low price (D_3 = E - L), based upon said stock price data; in the case that there are "K" pieces (symbol "K" = 2, 3, or 4) of the same values among the numeral data as to the starting price, the high price, the low price, and the closed price, extracting (4 - K) pieces of different numeral data "D_4" from the numeral data D_1, D_2, D_3;

extracting numeral data "T" of the stock dealing volume from said stock price data; and

producing binary data related to stock price data of one stock name from said produced classification identification data "C", said extracted numeral data "L" of the low price, said (4 - K) pieces of different numeral data "D_4", and the numeral data "T" of the stock dealing volume.

2. A transmission method of compressed stock price data, wherein:

while two sorts of classifications are previously set based upon a volume of stock dealings and a relationship among values of a starting price, a high price, a low price, and a closed price, which may occur in security trading in a stock market, the first classification is previously subdivided into "n" sorts (symbol "n" < 16) of patterns in accordance with a high/low/same value relationship among the starting price, the high price, the low price, and the closed price, and the second classification is previously subdivided into "m" sorts (symbol "m" < 16) of patterns in accordance with the low price, a difference between the high price and the low price, the stock dealing volume,

and a digit notation; the transmission method comprising the steps of:

entering one piece of stock price data which contains at least numeral value data (S, H, L, E, T,) related to the starting price, the high price, the low price, the closed price, and the stock dealing volume;

identifying as to which pattern of the first classification said entered stock price data belongs to thereby producing first classification information indicative of said identified pattern;

identifying as to which pattern of the second classification said entered stock price data belongs to thereby producing second classification information indicative of said identified pattern;

combining said produced first classification information with said produced second classification information thereby producing one piece of classification identification data "C";

extracting numeral data "L" of the low price from said stock price data;

producing numeral data D_1 of a difference between the starting price and the low price ($D_1 = S - L$), numeral data D_2 of a difference between the high price and the low price ($D_2 = H - L$), and numeral data D_3 of a difference between the closed price and the low price ($D_3 = E - L$), based upon said stock price data, in the case that there are "K" pieces (symbol "K" = 2, 3, or 4) of the same values among the numeral data as to the starting price, the high price, the low price, and the closed price, extracting (4 - K) pieces of different numeral data "D_4" from the numeral data D_1, D_2, D_3;

extracting numeral data "T" of the stock dealing volume from said stock price data;

producing binary data related to stock price data of one stock name from said extracted numeral data "L" of the low price, said (4 − K) pieces of different numeral data "D_4", and the numeral data "T" of the stock dealing volume;

5   carrying out said data compression to the binary data with respect to stock price data of a plurality of stock names;

while said classification identification data "C" is used as a key, producing a plurality of groups of binary data having the same data from the compressed stock price data of the plurality of stock

10   names;

adding the classification identification data "C" corresponding to said group to a head of each of said groups as binary data; and

transmitting said resulting binary data from a host computer via a communication line to at least one terminal unit in a batch

15   mode.